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EUROPEAN WAR NOW ON

Long Looked For Conflagration Breaks.

Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, France and England Involved In Great Struggle.

The long looked for European war is on in earnest. The assassination of the Prince and Princess of Austria was the spark which started the conflagration that is destined to involve all Europe and possibly other nations of the world before it ends. Austria declared war on Serbia as a result of the assassination of her Prince and Princess. This brought Russia to the aid of her ally, Serbia, and Germany declared war on her which quickly brought France and England into the conflict.

It will be the greatest war of modern times and no one can guess the outcome. The United States has issued a proclamation of neutrality, and is expected to care for the business of all the countries at war at the capitals of all of them. The events, hourly take place with such startling rapidity that it is difficult to keep up with such stirring times.

Germany has started an invasion of France and Russia is reported to have invaded Germany. Italy has declared her neutrality, but under her treaty obligations with Germany she will be compelled to take part.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Diplomatic relations between France and Germany were formally broken off today.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German emperor today sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

Paris, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced tonight that a German force had invaded France near Cirey.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—German border troops from Lublitz, Silesia today after a short skirmish with the Russians, took possession of Czenstochowa, in Russian Poland.

Bendzin and Kalisz, in Russian Poland, also have been occupied by the Germans.

Czenstochowa is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Wythe, near the Silesian frontier.

Bendzin is a coal and mining center. It has a population of over 20,000. Kalisz is the capital of the province of the same name. It is the most westerly city of Russian Poland. Its population is 20,000.

England has declared war on Germany following the refusal of the Germans to observe the neutrality of Belgium in the conflict now raging in Europe. Germany and Austria-Hungary are now arrayed in a titanic struggle with Russia, England, France, Serbia and Montenegro. The other nations of Europe are mobilizing their forces rapidly although they have not actually declared war. The feeling of unrest extends even to Japan, and the United States is now the only Power that is not liable to be involved in any way. The Germans are reported to have continued their invasion of Belgium in the march toward France. Due to the strict censorship little news of actual engagements has been obtained so far. In a speech to his Imperial Parliament Emperor William of Germany declared that he mobilized his troops with a heavy heart, but war had been forced upon his people.

All the power of the American Government, in co-operation with the financiers of the country was used yesterday to provide relief for the Americans stranded abroad. It is now planned to send \$2,500,000 in gold from the Treasury on the cruiser Tennessee. In addition the express companies and bankers will send between six and eight million dollars abroad to their agents at the same time. The most serious problem at present is to find vessels enough to bring the Americans home.

With emergency currency issued, the big problem confronting the business interests of this country is a solution of the import and export situation of the import and export situation.

union. To some extent this was simplified by England's announcement that she would guarantee all wheat shipments to her, and as a result the price of the staple advanced sharply. Thousands of Americans crowded the offices of the express and steamship companies in London in an effort to get checks cashed and secure passage to their own country.

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse under Gen. Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded. Field Marshal Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany. The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

VILLA AND CARRANZA WILL RENEW BREAK

Rebel General Declares His Independence of Chief.

El Paso Tex., Aug. 4.—Gen. Francisco Villa virtually has proclaimed his independence of the Carranza Government, according to reports brought here today by arrivals from all parts of Northern Mexico. Villa has begun reorganizing his army. Gen. Felipe Angeles Carranza's deposed Secretary of War, is in charge of the reorganization. A movement is on foot for the immediate distribution of lands. Carranza has not been informed, so far as is known. Arrivals from Aguas Calientes today told of forced loans being levied by the Constitutionalists from foreign merchants there. It was said that Gov. Alberto Guaymas had attempted to raise \$500,000 gold from American, French and Syrian residents, but had failed because there was not that much in the whole district.

It was estimated by Americans coming from Villa's territory that five thousand recruits have been added to his ranks within the last two weeks. They have been armed with rifles supposed to have been smuggled across the line at this point.

A mobilization at Torreón of all troops in Gen. Villa's division was ordered to-night, according to Constitutional officials on the border. Eusebio Calzado, general manager of Villa's railways, said here that he had instructed his dispatchers to give troop trains preference over all other traffic.

It was predicted that within a week Villa would have approximately 25,000 men in Torreón.

This action was taken by observers here to indicate that the Northern leader was preparing for war with Carranza.

Torreón is acknowledged as the most strategic point of offense or defense in North Mexico. Villa is reported to be at a ranch near Chihuahua City.

CONFERENCE FAILS.

Satillo, Mex., Aug. 3.—(Via Laredo Tex., Aug. 4).—The Carraljal commission, consisting of Gen. Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Allende, was not delegated with the power to accede to the unconditional surrender not only of the capital and executive authority, but of the Federal army. These were the only terms upon which Gen. Carranza had agreed to receive them. On the contrary, the commission carried with them six conditions drawn by Carraljal, which they were requested to insist upon. The Constitutionalists declined to accede to one of these conditions, declaring they were contrary to the plan of Guadalupe. The conditions asked by Carraljal were:

First—The arrangement of an armistice and issue of instructions for immediate ceasing of hostilities, instructions to be delivered as soon as possible to all chiefs of the contending parties.

Second—Transmission of executive power by means of dissolution of the present Congress and the restoration of the Congress dissolved by Huerta.

PROGRESSIVES WILL MERGE

Join Progressives in Many Congressional Districts.

Roosevelt's Program Means Complete Revisal of Former Programme.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Consternation in the Progressive Congressional Committee followed the receipt today of a letter from George W. Perkins to Secretary Arthur R. Rupley confirming general impressions that the Progressives would actively cooperate, or even actually combine, with the Republicans. This decision is so diametrically at variance with the doctrine which the Progressive Congressmen have been preaching that they now feel they "have swallowed the hemlock" as Rupley expressed it. To virtually every one of the twenty Progressives in the House Perkins's letter means that the props have been knocked from under him in the campaign, and none knows whether orders may not be issued from New York headquarters to support the Republican candidate in his district.

From the very outset of their careers in Congress the twenty Progressives have derided suggestions of reconciliation with the Republicans and have insisted that their party would retain its identity as a third political element in the country. Now they see their forces uniting with the Republicans under the Republican standard wherever Theodore Roosevelt deems it advisable.

The first shock came in an announcement from New York that Harvey D. Hinman would run for Governor as a Progressive, and also would be a candidate in the Republican party, backed by Roosevelt and his forces.

"What does this mean?" wrote Rupley to Perkins, in effect.

Then he went on to explain that in Pennsylvania the Progressives had declined to follow those tactics in the senatorial primary.

"If the Progressives now are to combine with the Republicans, as in New York," said Rupley, "we have indeed, swallowed the hemlock, in Pennsylvania."

To which Perkins replied that Col. Roosevelt had followed in New York the course that he thought wisest, and would adopt the same programme in all other States and subdivisions in which he considered it advisable. And in conclusion, said Perkins, the National Committee stood with Mr. Roosevelt, as must the rest of the party.

Luther Reimer Loses Life in Well By Black Damp.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Luther Reimer, who lived at Centertown while attempting to deepen his well lost his life and his son also came near being killed by the fumes of dynamite or black damp. Soon after a blast Leland Reimer went into the well, but in a short time informed his father that he was sick and would have to come out. He let the rope down but the boy was too weak to hold on and his father went down and tied the rope around his body and he was drawn up by others. By this time he was so overcome by the fumes that he could not fasten the rope and after a vain effort to hold he fell back and when recovered a short time afterward by Mr. Jut Brown, who volunteered to go down for him, he was dead and could not be revived, although an auto was sent to Centertown City for a pulmotor.

Mr. Reimer who was a splendid citizen leaves a wife and several children. His burial took place at Centertown cemetery Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and was largely attended.

A Correction.

Sometime ago this paper copied an article from Muhlenberg county concerning the prosecution of Postum Hunters in which the name of Will Kimbley occurred. The name should have been Will Kinley. We make this correction at the instance of Mrs. Ella B. Kimbley whose son is named Will Kimbley.

CALIFORNIA GOLD DAYS

Old Diary Tells Story of Rush.

Discovery Threw Army of Fortune Seekers Into Frenzy of Anticipation.

(By M. M. Quife, Supt. of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.)
Madison, Wis., Aug. 4.—One day in January 1848, a workman engaged in digging a mill race on the American River observed some yellow particles of metal glittering in the sand. Gathering a quantity of them, he took them to his employer, and together the two men subjected them to some rude tests which satisfied them that the shining grains were pure gold. Such was the discovery of gold in California. The secret could not be kept, although California was then so remote a place that several months passed before he outside world became aware of it. Scarcely had the news of a discovery been attended by more drastic consequences. It threw the civilized world into a fever of anticipation. It started throngs of fortune-seekers—cut throats, gamblers, laborers, physicians, farmers, preachers—on a mad race for California. It precipitated the great sectional crisis of 1850, the most serious our history between 1787 and 1861, and it compelled the Government to admit California to Statehood before ever she had been a territory.

An old diary, now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, portrays vividly the experience of one Wisconsin band of Argonauts who crossed the continent in the summer of 1849 in search of the golden fleece. The fortune-seekers, five in number, were all residents of Madison, the capital of the youthful State. Their first step was to organize a company, equipped with appropriate officers and laws and regulations. The company, to which all contributed equally, then purchased the equipment for the long journey, the principal items being a heavy covered wagon and a six mule team. One interesting by-law provided that in addition to the company property each member must equip himself with "a good rifle, pistol and knife."

From early March until August the tedious journey lasted. The route led over rugged mountain ranges and through burning deserts, where men and horses alike were in danger of perishing from thirst. At one place "ten men and ten mules were barely sufficient to manage an empty wagon." This place, our diarist, with grim humor, decides to name the "Devil's Stairs." Another time a band of Crow Indians, bent on stampeding the mules of the party, raided the camp by night. But the fray passed off without loss to either party "except the powder and lead, which was wasted profusely by both."

More successful thieves were the coyotes, which stole the last pound of pork from the party, "when we were awake and had a good watchdog on guard and the pork lying within four feet of our heads."

No less than forty thousand gold-seekers crossed the plains this summer of 1849, and as many more reached California by water, either crossing the Isthmus of Panama or rounding Cape Horn. Hardship and privation awaited them all, dazzling fortunes the few and poverty, disease and death the many.

Our party of Argonauts was more fortunate than most, but listen to the incident, which is only one of many observed by the diarist:

"A lone woman riding on a skeleton of a horse, and driving two cows that were but the shadow of what they once had been, when grazing quietly on the prairies of Illinois. The woman's dress consisted of what once might have been a decent covering, but at this time it was of a truth the evidence of things not seen."

The woman hailed from Illinois, and she with her decrepit five stock was all that remained of a husband, wife and three children, fifteen or twenty head of cattle, a wagon, and eight hundred dollars in money. Even so she was not disheartened, and begged only for advice as to what she should do. This was rendered freely

by everyone; no two of the advisors agreeing, however, the only result was the heightening of the poor woman's bewilderment, until at length our practical minded diarist suggested that they pass the hat which was promptly done. The writer concludes the incident by recording that he returned home "one ounce lighter of pocket, but none the poorer at heart."

The California gold rush was a gamble in which few won, but the stakes were high and men willingly took terrible chances. At the end of August the diary before us records hundreds of destitute emigrants were strolling up and down the river bank in quest of gold, knowing as little about prospecting for it "as they do about happiness or the common comforts of life." On the other hand the writer's party less than four weeks later took out \$842 worth of gold in a single day. The next day the forenoon was spent in repairing the dam; the afternoon yielded about \$250 in gold. This the treasurer carried to camp in a common washing pan, and setting it on the roof to dry, proceeded to forget about it. Someone else was more thoughtful, however, for in the morning when inquiry was made for the gold the pan and its contents had vanished.

FIRE DESTROYS W. O. KING LUMBER YARD

Mother Leaves Child in Cradle And It Is Burned To Death.

A 13 months old baby perished last night in a fire which swept thru three sections of the lumber yard of W. O. King & Co. The yard extends from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth along Loomis Street. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The fire was discovered by James Pieck, watchman who resided with his family in a frame dwelling in the yard. He and his wife, Mrs. Mary Pieck, rushed out to turn in an alarm. Their 16 year old son James, ran to Loomis street and the river where the fireboat Joseph Medill is moored. In her haste Mrs. Pieck forgot her baby Mamie, who was asleep in a cradle. William Pieck, 9 years old, ran out with his brother.

The flames first were discovered in alley No. 3. When Pieck and his wife returned the fire had spread to alleys No. 4 and 5, and had completely enveloped their home. Mrs. Pieck became frantic and attempted to rush back into the burning situation but was held by firemen.

Fanned by the wind, the flames ate their way through the piles of dry timber thirty feet in height, so fast that several calls were sent in by the first firemen to reach the scene. Fire Chief O'Connor responded and directed the firemen.

The flames leaped high in the air, illuminating the city for miles. Fire fans came from all parts of the city and automobiles were lined up in the streets for a radius of half a mile.

The fireboat played streams of water on the blaze from the south. Luckily the wind was from the east, and prevented the fire from spreading to other lumber stacks. It is believed the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion—Chicago Tribune.

NOTE—Mr. W. O. King is a native of Ohio county, a brother of Messrs. John and Dan King, of Hartford, and his many friends here will be sorry to learn of his loss.

Mrs. Wilson Ill.

(Washington, Aug. 5)—While the President has been steering the nation through one of the most critical periods of its history, his wife has been dying. The tragic fact was admitted at the White House today. It was also said that there is little chance for Mrs. Wilson's recovery.

The condition of the patient became so grave yesterday that the absent members of the President's household were summoned to Washington. The last of them, Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, arrived this morning. Miss Margaret Wilson arrived last night.

Several consultations with eminent specialists have been resorted to by Dr. Cary Grayson, the White House physician, but these have not served to relieve Mrs. Wilson or to encourage the family to expect improvement. The exact nature of her illness is not divulged.

FALLING TIDE FOR WILSON

Administration Weighed In Impartial Scales.

James Davenport Whelpley Writes For Literary Digest His Latest Impressions.

The fall elections will soon show what the country thinks of the Democratic administration. Some are saying that the Wilsonian defeat of Huerta and the rising tide of prosperity will bring a Democratic victory; others argue that the President's feverish haste in pushing his program thru Congress betrays a fear that he will soon have a hostile law-making body to deal with. Meanwhile, we have the judgment of a disinterested British observer who tries to tell his readers at home how the President stands after a year and a half of power. He has shown strength and wisdom, writes James Davenport Whelpley in The Fortnightly Review (London), but he has now "reached and passed the greatest height of his political power." Mr. Whelpley, a British Washington correspondent, thinks that this failure in influence was manifested by the manner in which the repeal of the Panama tolls discrimination was passed. President Wilson's betrayal of his inexperience in forming a program for Democratic legislation roused up enemies in his own political household, we are told. Of the result of the new Panama Tolls Bill on the President's prestige this writer says:

"There are striking indications that this victory in Congress marks the beginning of the decline of the political strength and popularity of President Wilson himself. He became President at a time when his party had just been out of power. He at once formed a legislative program which would have staggered a more experienced leader. With considerable sagacity and a realization of the shortness of the day in political life, he forced his program upon a party somewhat light-headed over victory and anxious to conserve the party strength by presenting a solid front to the Opposition. The period of light-headedness has gone, however, and the glamour of the new and unaccustomed has passed from over the vision of the Democratic floor leaders. President Wilson now finds critics within his own party, and partially successful rebellions against the autocratic control he has exercised for the past year are not infrequent. He has, in short, reached and passed the greatest height of his political power."

"To the political weather experts in Washington and elsewhere the barometer shows signs of falling, and if history repeats itself, the fall once begun, will accumulate momentum on its way. No longer has the President but to express his will and witness its immediate accomplishment. That he may have realized this would could to pass is not impossible, for no intelligent man who has studied political psychology as closely as President Wilson could fail to realize the inevitable escape in time of the party majority in Congress from his strict and forceful guiding hand. To use a homely expression, he has 'made hay while the sun shone,' and to give him the credit that should be his, he probably knew that to carry out even a large part of his political program he must use the old frontiersmen used to say, 'go while the going is good.' He has accomplished much of what he started out to do, and has only been a year at it. It is a record of big achievement, for even if he has to fight harder in the future for what he gets and yield to a greater degree of compromise, he can but congratulate himself upon the distance already covered and accept the waning of his power with more or less philosophy."

The fight against the trusts is next dealt with by his well-informed journalist, who remarks:

"The Old World has long ago discovered that the greatest forces for the expansion of foreign trade are big industrial combinations commanding unlimited capital. The New World, now needing foreign trade nearly as much as the older world—

(Continued on Fourth page.)

FOREIGNERS ARE STEALING TRADE

Tariff Economic Invasion En- croaches Further.

The downward course of business—of all business affected by the tariff—becomes every month more rapid and more marked. April imports and exports, tabulated by the government, show why capital is being invested in public bonds instead of in industry; why mills and factories are running on half time or closing for good; why workmen, skilled or unskilled, are hunting jobs in harvest fields or sitting discouraged at home; why stores, big and little, are finding business slack and obligations hard to meet.

Stealing the Market.

Item after item tells the same story of foreign goods stealing the market from the American manufacturer, not because the consumer prefers foreign goods, but because the middleman prefers them. The economic invasion encroaches further month by month; industry flags; no longer does surplus production from factories working full time permit experiment with foreign markets; exports decline.

Wool manufactures, which became subject to lower duty on Jan. 1, were in four months imported to the extent of \$15,682,114 as compared with \$4,539,640 from January through April, 1913.

When Tariff Bars Are Let Down.

As for sugar imports, which for the eight months ending with February were in 1914 \$14,933,771 less than in 1913 and \$10,098,567 less than in 1912, the imposition of the lower tariff on March 1 turned the scale against American planters. These imports illustrate geometrical progression by which the increase in importation grows when tariff bars are let down. During March they were 11 per cent and during April nearly 22 per cent more than imports for the corresponding months of the preceding year.

Dwindling Payrolls.

The increase in the importation of cotton knit goods goes merrily on to the accompaniment of slackening machinery and dwindling payrolls. For the first six months under the new tariff the imports of hosiery were 23 per cent and the imports of other knit goods 737 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. For April, 1914, they were, respectively, 47 per cent and 714 per cent greater than in April, 1913.

As much as 116 per cent more leather was imported in April, 1914, than in April, 1913; 25 per cent more gloves and 227 per cent more boots and shoes—all to the detriment of American tanners and manufacturers.

Steel Severely Affected.

Steel has been so severely affected by the change in tariff, according to the chairman of the United States Steel corporation, as to encourage throughout the industry and in many cases to compel the reduction of wages. Low tariff has contributed to making business conditions in steel during the last few months "worse than they have been before at any time during the last decade." To specify only one small item revealed in the April summary, imports in cutlery exceed those of April, 1913, by 93 per cent. Other items reveal equally bad or worse tendencies. It was the effect of low tariff in Pittsburgh not merely upon steel workers, but upon all that sell to steel workers commodities of any sort, which was, in part, responsible for the tremendous applause which greeted ex-President Roosevelt's condemnation of the present administration's tariff policy.

Augsurs Ill For the Future.

Even the most firmly established industries show a disparity between the increase in imports and the increase in exports, which augurs ill for the future of the American manufacturer if hard times continue to limit the market and if the Underwood tariff continues to promote competition between cheap foreign labor and high priced domestic labor. For instance, in April, 1914, the exports of parts of automobiles, excluding tires, amounted to \$89,465, or 10 per cent more than in April, 1913, while for the same period the increase in imports was \$69,841, or 279 per cent.

A Damaging Witness.

In absolute value the inroads upon the American market may not be colossal as yet, but a tariff which can so quickly overbalance gains abroad by losses at home in a peculiarly prosperous industry and can make those losses at home weigh heavier month by month is no force to be ignored.

On the whole, no more damaging witness to the economic mistakes of the Underwood tariff need be adduced than the April "Summary of Commerce and Finance."—New York Press.

Running Still Deeper Into Debt.

Again another month gives us an adverse balance of trade. Our imports during May increased \$30,000,000 and our exports decreased \$33,000,000 as compared with May a year ago. And our favorable balance of trade was entirely wiped out, and instead we have an adverse balance of nearly \$2,000,000. And so our foreign indebtedness is piled up, and sooner or later we must pay the bill not as heretofore, with goods, but with gold.

Costliest Thing a Nation Can Do.

Referring to the bonafide showing by the collector of the Port of New York of a large increase in receipts from tariff duties, the New York Press remarks:

We can't increase our imports through this custom house alone by \$30,000,000 a year without striking at a vast body of American wage earners, without striking ultimately at our own farmers, for when we take away wages from the workers in our mills and factories we take away by just that much the purchasing power of the natural consumers of the products of the farm.

Precisely so. When customs receipts increase under a greatly reduced tariff and a large addition to the free list it is as plain as day that American labor and production, wage earning and wage spending are displaced by fully double the amount of that increase. Agricultural industry feels the blow just as severely as manufacturing industry. Charles Cheney, a skilled observer and analyst, has said that for every dollar which the government receives from increased revenue under the "Tariff for revenue only" \$2 is taken from some American workingman. It is a moderate statement and a true one. The costliest thing a nation can do is to get more revenue from the increased importation of competitive commodities.

The Ideal Free Trader.

Poor old dreamer! Wilson says he does not believe that the tariff has anything to do with the awful conditions now prevailing throughout the country. But the manufacturers do. Mr. President, and your platitudes do not seem to jar them loose so that they dare to enter competition with your European friends who are shipping goods into this country as fast as they can produce them. And those goods are cheaper than Americans can produce them, too, and until wages are reduced all along the line there is little hope that American factories can run on more than 50 per cent of their capacity, and not on that much as soon as the Europeans increase their capacities. The balance of trade is now against this country, the first time in forty years. Go it, Woody, old scout! You are the ideal free trader of this century. Make the most of your time while you wield the club over your terrorized subjects. — Pueblo (Colo.) Opinion.

More Power to Them!

Cincinnati business men are arranging to go into politics. At a recent meeting of men prominent in the city's industrial affairs the intelligence of present members of congress was severely criticised from a business standpoint. It was said that there are too many lawyers and not enough business men in congress, which is quite true. As a matter of fact, there are too many lawyers anyhow. There would be less litigation if there were less lawyers. But in any event the Cincinnati movement is a good one. More business men in politics and in legislation would help matters greatly. If business men had been more plentiful in congress the Underwood tariff bill would not have been passed; also if there are enough business men elected to congress this year and in 1916 the Underwood tariff law will be repealed. More power to the business men!

Agricultural Schedules.

A carefully compiled and entirely accurate comparison of the tariff duties of the schedules of the Underwood free trade law relating to agricultural products and provisions with the duties in the corresponding schedules of the Payne tariff is given in the American Economist of July 10. This comparison is from advance sheets of the "Protective Tariff Cyclopaedia," an important work soon to be issued by the American Protective Tariff league, and has been prepared by a statistical tariff expert in Washington of long experience and recognized authority. It is not too much to say that no other comparison of the two tariffs of equal accuracy and reliability has yet appeared.

Reduces Its Dividend Again.

Lowering the tariff on sugar has unfavorably affected the beet sugar market so that the directors of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company have found it necessary to reduce dividends. This is the second cut made since January, the first being in April, when the dividend on each share of stock dropped from 17½ cents to 15 cents, or from 7 to 6 per cent. Last Tuesday, however, a cut from 6 per cent to 5 per cent was made, to take effect July 1, after which the stock will pay 12½ cents a share. With this cut the rate of dividend will have dropped from 7 per cent, paid in July, 1913, to 5 per cent in July, 1914. —Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

The Reason.

While the national administration is trying to lay hands on foreign markets, foreign products of the farm are by the act of the Democratic party admitted free, and put on sale in our home markets, and that is a just reason for the American farmer's claim that the administration has put them on the unfair list, and that is why Democratic farmers will vote for Republican congressional candidates the coming election. —Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Leader.

"Business Be Damned."

Not "the public be damned," but "business be damned," is the slogan of the practical "new freedom." And if there is anything more than a rant left when the administration gets through it will be because obstinacy got tangled up and hamstringed in the wreckage. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hands Across the Sea.

Oh, busy mills of England,
You're working overtime
While thousands here are idle
And cannot earn a dime! —J. W.

WHAT FREE TRADE TARIFF HAS DONE

Took Away Home Market For Home Products.

Here are a few things the Democratic anti-farmer tariff bill has done and not one of which would have happened under a Republican protective tariff:

First.—Allowed the free importation from Argentina alone of nearly \$12,000,000 worth of beef and about \$3,000,000 worth of mutton and pork.

Second.—Allowed the free importation of over 50,000,000 dozen of eggs from China.

Third.—Allowed the free importation of such enormous quantities of butter from New Zealand and elsewhere that the Pacific coast market was glutted and the butter was sold so freely in Montana that for the first time in history Montana butter producers had to sell some of their product outside of the state.

Fourth.—Allowed the free importation of live stock from Canada to Pacific coast points to an extent that has reversed the trend of recent years and is making Pacific coast points a poorer instead of a better market for Montana producers.

Fifth.—Allowed importation of structural iron and steel until American mills are running at less than 60 per cent of their capacity, with over 200,000 steel and iron workers out of jobs. It allowed British mills to capture the market on steel cotton ties for the southern states. It has allowed Texas to buy its street railroad equipment in Birmingham and has permitted British mills practically to monopolize the Pacific coast markets for steel and iron.

This list could be extended, but it would prove no more than the above. The point is that the Democratic tariff bill has taken away a home market for home products to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

What have Americans or America gained in return?—Lewistown (Mont.) Argus.

All In Your Mind.

President Wilson mocks the business world by saying that the present depression of business is "merely psychological" and that if manufacturers believed prosperity would come, why, then, it would come "with a jump."

Once there was a faker who declared that if everybody would follow his advice the world would cease revolving, and all were urged to send him a dollar for this miraculous advice. He got many a dollar, and to all victims he gave the advice that at a certain day and moment everybody should face the east and simultaneously shout "Oh!" with a great puff of breath eastward. The combined breaths would make such a cyclonic current of wind eastward that in the reaction or recoil the world would stop revolving. But he was not a president; just a faker.

According to Babson's scientific reports, the country is now doing only twenty-five-seventy-sevenths of its normal manufacturing production. Let everybody shout "Oh, it is psychological!"—Northwestern Agriculturist.

The Shoe Pinches.

Persistent reports emanate from Washington that the department of commerce is making an investigation with the idea of recommending to President Wilson that a duty of 1 cent a pound be levied on sugar imported into the United States. The Underwood-Simmons tariff makers threw away \$40,000,000 a year in revenue and gave that much to the sugar trust by adopting the free sugar plan, with no appreciable benefit to the consumer and with much damage resulting to southern cane and western beet sugar planters.

The income tax has fallen \$23,000,000 short of expectations. The tariff shoe is pinching even the Wilson administration. If it backs tracks on sugar it will have to back-track on other items and confess that its tariff is a failure. —Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican-Herald.

Attractive (?) Alliterations.

Simply as a matter of record we give some of the news heads that have recently appeared:

The Tariff Tangle.
Mexican Muddle.
Shipping Surrender.
Revenue Raid.
Foreign Folly.
Gold Going.
Idleness Increasing.
Waning Wages.
Farmers Fooled.
Blundering Blindness.
And all because of—
Woodrow Wilson.
Dishonest Democracy.
Free Trade Folly.

Free Trade Conditions.

"Unemployed horde overruns Missouri," was the headline in one of the big newspapers of the state last week. It referred to the trainloads of harvest hands responding to the call for help in the wheatfields of Kansas and Missouri. Democratic tinkering with the tariff always brings just such conditions. These men came mainly from the east, and the large numbers of them is indicative of the widespread condition of unemployment in the United States occasioned by the business depression and hard times which follow in the wake of Democratic legislation on the tariff. —Central Missouri Republican.

The Depression Is Political.

The industrial commission now and then gets into politics in spite of all it can do toward keeping its investigation apart from politics. An episode of much significance, which developed at the session of the commission in Philadelphia June 20, is described by the Inquirer as follows:

Another spicy bit in the long and patient inquiry of the commissioners under the general head of textiles occurred when William Ferris, one of the representatives of the boarders, or shapers of hose, was on the stand and said the workers "believed the depression in the hosiery factories was political."

"How political?" asked Counselor Busick of Kansas.

"Why, our employer says that eight jobbing houses are combined to buy stockings in Germany at \$1.44 a dozen, Democratic tariff included, while it costs us \$1.88 here to make the same. It is just as much as selling us that Fenrose has got to be elected to the United States senate for he stands for high tariff protection. That's what the workers believe when we say the depression is political."

It will be hard to convince the wage earners who have lost their jobs or are working shorter hours that the depression is otherwise than political in its origin and cause. When a political party enacts a tariff law that permits the Germans to undersell American hosiery makers 41 cents on a dozen the resulting loss of work and wages by Americans becomes a political depression that can only be cured through politics. The remedy is at the polls. There is no other way of dealing with the situation.

Sufficient Reason to Be Morbid.

We are assured by the nation's civic head that all our business troubles are "merely psychological," simply the vagaries of a morbid state of mind.

Not admitting the diagnosis is correct, but assuming for the sake of argument that such a thing could be, are we to be blamed for it? With the nation's legal machinery exerted to prove that corporate wealth is only another name for rascality; with third rate officials of no proved competency issuing decrees that undermine the stability of railroads; with incomes being taxed to make up the tariff revenues turned over to foreign countries, are we to be blamed if industrial melancholia claims us for its own?

With an administration assuming in advance of any proof that the country's most conspicuous men and industries are to be watched and feared and their guilt proved by their bank balances, which must be cut down by federal control; with the president personally urging federal legislation indicative of his belief in the inability of states to govern themselves; with his insistence upon executive penance as a protection against corporate piracy, would it be wonderful if confidence and credit succumbed to chills and ague?—Goshen (N. Y.) Democrat.

Six Months of Free Trade Failures.

Bradstreet's of July 4 notes that failures for the first half of 1914 number 7,745, a total 84 per cent greater than in 1913, with aggregate liabilities of \$149,490,754, a sum 31 per cent larger than a year ago. The same paper states that "the liabilities totals include estimates of the direct but not of the contingent indebtedness of the H. B. Claffin company." From this it would seem that the gross sum of liabilities for the first six months of 1914 must be increased to close upon \$178,000,000, for out of the \$149,490,000 liabilities of the Claffin concern only \$6,000,000 are "direct," while \$28,000,000 are "contingent" in the sense that they represent that amount of notes made by customers and indorsed and discounted by the Claffin concern and if not paid by the makers are a charge against the assets of the indorser. So it turns out that free trade depression has a much greater damage to answer for than appears on the face of the returns.

Free Trade Corn and Oats.

A recent dispatch from Washington reads as follows:

The subcommittee of the committee on agriculture appointed to hear the views of representatives of grain dealers, commission men and other persons interested in the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain and regulating traffic therein, now in session, was surprised to learn from two or three of the largest grain dealers in the United States that 25,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn and 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian oats had been contracted for by American firms at a cut price on corn of from 10 to 14 cents and on oats from 9 to 10 cents below present prices on the American market.

So startling was this testimony, given by Messrs. Gorman of Ohio, Eddy of Boston and Cornelison of Peoria, who are the leading dealers in these several cereals, that the committee decided it would push the investigation further to ascertain whether the American farmer was being made the "goat" under the present tariff bill as affecting agricultural products.

—Newton (N. J.) Register.

Don't Want Our Securities.

The unwillingness of foreigners to accept American securities in settlement of debts and balances is cited in a Paris cablegram of June 21 as explaining the big shipments of American gold, amounting to more than \$50,000,000, in June. This refusal of the foreigners is not at all strange. In times of free trade depression in practically all lines of business American securities are not very desirable properties. When we have protection properly again the foreigners will be glad enough to get American securities. Moreover, we shall have less imports, more exports and bigger trade balance than we are having under free trade and less need of sending abroad either gold or securities.

Revised Version.

Jack earned good wages at the mill
And consequently married Jill.
The foreman's lovely daughter,
But free trade took Jack's work away.
So he and Jill three times a day
Sit down and dine on air. —J. W.

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Thousand Sheep Burn.

Louisville Ky., July 27.—Fire which originated in the sheep pen of the Bourbon stockyards here tonight destroyed a fourth of that plant burned 1,000 sheep and resulted in the partial destruction of a score of cottages that lined the streets bordering the big stockyards. The fire is of unknown origin. The property damage is estimated at \$200,000 and the destroyed animals are valued at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

A fire engine was destroyed when the crew was driven away by flames leaping across the street down which the engine was driven in a desperate effort to combat the flames effectively. For a time it seemed as if the entire plant, valued at \$600,000, was doomed. Fifty Louisville & Nashville railroad cars, some loaded with sheep were destroyed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

Poor Provider.

An old negro in Texas was asked if he was going to register. He wished to know how he would have to proceed. On being told that he had to swear to support the constitution, his eyes widened, and, drawing a long breath, he said he couldn't do it, because he couldn't support himself.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At Druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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Courier-Journal Company

Incorporated
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A RACE FOR FOOD

It Was Slow and Painful and Over Arctic Ice Fields.

PLIGHT OF TWO EXPLORERS.

Their Fight Against Death by Starvation and the Visions That Were Conjured Up by the Torture of the Mad-Denying Pangs of Hunger.

The terrible phantom that haunts every traveler in the desert is the possibility that he will not find water. The Arctic explorer rarely suffers from thirst, but another danger, equally terrible and menacing, is always on his trail—starvation.

In "Lost in the Arctic" Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen, the explorer who, after having been given up for dead for over two years, was picked up in east Greenland by a sailing vessel, gives a graphic account of his race against hunger. Their sledge dogs dead, their outfits abandoned, every morsel of food long since devoured, the only hope of Mikkelsen and his companion was to reach 17 Kilometer Naeset, where, on the fall trip, they had left a few tins of food.

"Every two hours we make a short halt, but the rest is spoiled by the thought of the uncomfortable quarter of an hour that awaits us when we start and try to get our stiffened muscles into working order again. Our feet especially are very painful; the ankles are swollen and horribly tender."

"The pangs of hunger increase every minute. For my own part, I can think of nothing but food. At first my thoughts dwell upon all sorts of dishes, but gradually they concentrate themselves upon sandwiches—Danish sandwiches. In particular my fancy turns upon the food that I have seen given away to beggars, and I grow furious at the thought of the contempt with which these gentry often regard such gifts."

"Gradually the thought takes possession of me that I am walking in the streets of Copenhagen, eagerly on the lookout for sandwiches. Suddenly I spy what I am seeking, a little white object lying to the right of me. I turn to pick it up, but as I stop my foot strikes against a stone. The shock brings me back to stern reality. I take in my belt and stagger on again."

"Iversen is in no better case. I notice that he frequently stops and peers through the fieldglass at something on ahead; then he lets the glass fall again, with a shake of the head. Once or twice I ask what he is looking at, but the answer is always the same—he thought he had discovered a case of provisions, but it turned out to be a rock."

"According to our reckoning, we ought to reach 17 Kilometer Naeset by about 6 in the evening. We keep a sharp lookout for the point and sight something about 4 o'clock that looks like it. Once more, however, we are doomed to disappointment. It is not the point."

"We pass many old camping places, relics of the Denmark expedition; but, although we search long and carefully among the old tins for any remains of food, we find nothing. In the gathering darkness every point we approach seems to us the one we seek. Encouraged by the thought of food, we redouble our efforts. But when we get close enough to see that it is not the point our flickering flame of energy flies down, and we stagger sullenly along with bowed heads."

"We have no longer any idea of our whereabouts, and it is indescribably annoying to see time after time the same headland with the two small hills at its foot, the ghost of 17 Kilometer Naeset. About 10 o'clock, half and with hunger and exhaustion, we give it up and, creeping as close to the shore as possible, try to sleep. But the pain in Iversen's leg is so great that he cannot sleep, and he is half out of his mind. He wakes me at midnight and begs me to go on."

"It is bitterly cold, and the wind has shifted so that it is blowing in our faces. Staggering unsteadily and feeling our way with our sticks, off we go into the darkness."

"Finally, after another long march, we sight a point that resembles 17 Kilometer Naeset, and this time it is so trick of the imagination. The race is won, for at the point we find fuel and tins of soup and peas."

Ancient Memphis.
Over the site of the ancient city of Memphis, once the fair city of the world, now buried by a thick deposit of Nile mud, stand stately palms, which yield a luscious fruit. Over the city the peasant Egyptians carry on their agricultural pursuits, and the palms yield the entire food of the peasants during a large part of the year.—Argonaut.

Carrying a Point.
"You made some enemies," said the consoling friend, "but you carried your point."
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes a man carries a point with about the same amount of personal comfort that he derives from sitting on a tack."—Washington Star.

Recognition For the Ghost Story.
Elderly lady (partial invalid) requires companion; one who has traveled or can tell good ghost stories preferred.—Advertisement in London Times.

They seem to take the sun from the world who would withdraw friendship from life. Cicero.

HANDLING BAGGAGE.

A System That Simplifies Matters For the Railroad Men.

Like most other mysteries, that of handling the thousands of pieces of luggage that come to a great railroad station has a simple solution. It seems to the layman that there must be confusion when incoming trains dump hundreds of trunks and hand bags into the baggage rooms for distribution to all quarters of the city. System, which has come to play an important part in all business nowadays, has made baggage handling a rather simple matter for the railroads. It is the use of a key number that does the trick.

Travelers have noticed that their check numbers run into six figures. If they pay attention to the figures on their checks at all. It is the third of these units, counting back from the final number, that is the key to the whole system of distribution. The expressman who handles the baggage for its home distribution hands in to the baggage agent his mass of collected checks, all sorted on that basis, and the baggage handlers hustle the stuff out with very little delay.

Suppose he has only a few checks from an incoming local train. They may read 384741, 384201, 384509, 384735, 384812, 384487, 384622, 384256, 384730, 384747, 384056 and 384123. In each case the first three figures are identical—384. The first variation begins with the fourth, or hundreds, unit. By means of this unit he separates his checks—all the 7's in one bunch, all the 5's in another, and so on.

In the baggage room the trunks and bags are distributed as soon as received in ten apartments, each bearing a unit number, from 0 to 9. That number invariably represents the hundreds unit of the claimant's check. The trunk with a 384543 check would go to the same compartment as one numbered 385543 or 385543 or 12543 or 987543. The figure 5 is the key figure, with the result that there is never any confusion or trouble in locating the baggage desired. It would be in the compartment numbered 5.

This simple plan solves the mystery as to the prompt location of a piece of hand baggage when a passenger rolls up to the baggage room door in a taxi to get the piece of luggage he has had checked and has to wait but a moment to obtain it. It is a very simple solution of the trouble that a few years ago annoyed all travelers who had to wait for baggage to be transferred from one terminal to another in their own conveyances.—New York Sun.

Sharpening a Pocketknife.

Cutlery have certain rules for sharpening razors, pocketknives, etc. "A razor," said one of the craft, "must be laid flat on the hone, because it is hollow ground and requires a flange edge. But a pocketknife requires a stiff edge, and the moment you lay it flat on a stone, so as to touch the polished side, you injure the edge. It must be held at an angle of twenty to twenty-five degrees and have an edge similar to a chisel."

Skill.

Son (a golf enthusiast)—You must acknowledge, father, that it requires a great deal of skill to drive a ball a hundred yards.—Old Farmer—Shucks! It doesn't require half as much skill as it does to drive a pig fifty feet.—Boston Transcript.

Very Proper.

Hewitt—He always sings at his work. Jewett—What is his business? Hewitt—He is in a grand opera company.—New York Times.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P. W. LANSING, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.



Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

ORIGIN OF METALS

Varied Theories as to How the Ores Are Formed.

NATURE HIDES THE SECRET.

Science Has For Centuries Tried to Wrest It From Her, but Geologists and Mineralogists Are as Yet Unable to Agree Upon the Process.

You have read of that legendary Indian who while chasing game on a Bolivian mountain side seized a bush to prevent himself from falling, and the bush being pulled loose from its scanty hold on the rocks, he saw its crooked roots grasping masses of gleaming white ore and thus became the discoverer of the famous silver mines of Potosi.

You have also read, perhaps with itching fingers, of prospectors picking up nuggets of gold worth a thousand dollars each or opening veins of quartz all shot through with heavy threads of the yellow metal.

You know that ores of gold and silver or of any other precious or useful metal are not to be found in everybody's back yard, but must be sought for in certain favored parts of the earth.

But has your intelligent curiosity ever led you to inquire how those ores came to be where they are and nowhere else? Have you ever wondered what makes a gold nugget?

Possibly you think that gold and other metals grow somewhat as fruits do—in soils and climates that are specially suited to them. Well, there is considerable truth in that idea, and the word "grow" is, in one sense, surprisingly applicable to such deposits.

But there is a great deal more in the matter than you would imagine, and on no subject has science fought more battles royal than on this of the origin of metallic ores. I think that there are some geologists who would rather find out this secret to the very bottom than discover the richest lode that the ribs of the earth contain. If they could do both that would be perfection, and we must not forget that knowledge is power.

Until about 400 years ago everybody who thought about it at all believed that veins of precious ore were distributed under the influence of the planets. At that time astrology held the place of science.

Finally George Agricola, a German mineralogist, who lived about the time when the gold and silver of Mexico and Peru were making Spain the temporary mistress of the world, hit upon a theory which came in substance very near the truth. He taught that water, penetrating into the earth and becoming heated, took up scattered minerals in solution and afterward deposited them as ores in cavities in the rocks. The mineral solutions he called the earth's "juices."

A couple of hundred years later the German geologist Werner set forth a view that became very famous under the name of the "Neptunist theory," from Neptune, the god of the sea. Werner's idea was that as the earth cooled down from the primeval nebula out of which it was formed it was enveloped in a universal hot ocean, holding in solution all kinds of minerals, and that when the rocky crust was formed the water leaking down into it deposited its metallic contents by chemical precipitation in veins and lodes wherever the circumstances were favorable.

But a hundred years ago the Neptunist theory, which had swept everything before it in the minds of men of science, met its Waterloo at the hands of Hutton, the Scottish geologist, with his "Plutonist" theory, from Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. Hutton's idea was that the materials which fill the metallic veins were melted by heat and forcibly injected into the clefts and fissures of the strata from below.

The "Neptunists" and "Plutonists" had a hard fight, with the latter holding the upper hand, until their theory had assumed a kind of compromise form, with water again playing the principal role. The American geologist, Van Hise, is the author of one of the latest theories, according to which meteoric water (condensed atmospheric vapor) penetrates deep into the earth's crust, and, with steadily increasing temperature, takes up mineral matter into solution. Spreading, as it gets deeper, the water reaches larger openings in the rocky crust, in which it ascends, with decreasing temperature and pressure.

There it deposits the ores, whose materials it has collected in its wanderings and carried along in solution.

But this is not the last word, and in recent years there has been a partial reaction toward the Plutonist theory. Besides, a great deal seems to depend upon the nature of the ore whose origin is in question.—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

He Knew.

Mrs.—Oh, Jack! Dolly told me the most exciting secret and made me swear never to tell a living soul! Mr.—Well, bury up with it. I'm late to the office now.—Cleveland Leader.

Axiom in Economics.

As a rule, the money a man doesn't save by remaining a bachelor would be more than enough to support a wife and ten children.—Chicago News.

Life without industry is guilt.—John Ruskin.

BIG CATS AND CATNIP.

Leopard and Tiger Fairly Revealed in the Odorous Plant.

Some one at the Washington zoological park obtained the permission of the authorities to try the effect of catnip on the animals there. So far as known catnip does not grow in the native homes of these animals, and this was the first time they had ever smelled it.

The scent of the plant filled the whole place, and as soon as it reached the parrots' corner the two gaudily attired macaws set up a note that told fearfully on the nerves of all and made for that side of their cage, poking their heads and claws through it. When the catnip was brought near them they became nearly frantic. They were given some and devoured it, stem, leaf and blossom, with an eagerness that equaled the noise of their cries.

Next trial was made on an African leopard. Before the keepers had reached the front of the cage he had bounded from the shelf whereon he lay, apparently asleep, and stood expectant. A double handful of catnip was passed through to the floor of the den.

Never was the prey of this spotted African in his wild state pounced upon more savagely or with such absolute enjoyment. First the leopard ate a mouthful of the stuff, then lay flat on his back and wiggled through the green mass until his black spotted yellow hide was filled with the odor, just as you have seen a cat act when it receives some catnip.

Then he sat on a bunch of the catnip, caught a leaf laden stem up in either paw and rubbed his cheeks, chin, nose, eyes and head. He ate an additional mouthful or two and then jumped back to his shelf, where he lay the rest of the afternoon, the very picture of contentment.

In one tiger's cage there is a very young but full grown animal. When this great, surly beast inhaled the first sniff of the catnip he began to mew like a kitten. Up to this time the soft note of his voice had been one which put the roar of the big maned lion near him to shame.

That vicious tiger fairly reveled in the liberal allowance of the plant which was thrust into his cage. He rolled about in it and played like a six-weeks-old kitten. He mewed and purred, tossed it about, ate of it and, after getting about as liberal a dose as the leopard had, likewise jumped to his shelf and blinked lazily the rest of the day.—New York Herald.

HIS MOST ANXIOUS MOMENT.

When Dewey Feared He Might Be Branded as a Coward.

Admiral Dewey tells in his autobiography the story of his most anxious moment. It was when he was executive officer of the warship Mississippi. After passing the forts at New Orleans his ship was about to sink under fire, and the crew had to be taken off in boats. There were not enough boats, and the danger of a magazine explosion became so great that the crews showed increasing hesitation in returning for another load. On a sudden impulse Dewey jumped into one of the boats to go after the rowers and compel them to return. He continues:

"Not until we were free of the ship did I have a second thought in realization of what I had done. I had left my ship in distress when it is the rule that the last man to leave her should be the captain, and I as executive officer should be next to the last."

"That was the most anxious moment of my career. What if a shot should sink the boat? What if a rifle bullet should get me? All the world would say that I had been guilty of about as craven an act as can be placed at the door of an officer. This would not be pleasant reading for my father up in Vermont. He would no longer think that I had done the 'rest' reasonably well. If the ship should blow up while I was away and I should appear on the reports as saved probably people would smile over my explanation."

As it turned out, however, the magazine did not explode, and Dewey's presence was needed to bring the boat crews back and save the men still on the sinking ship.

A Famous Year.

It is contended that the year 1809 gave more celebrities and persons of genius to the world than any other year of the nineteenth century. Among those who were born in that memorable year were Abraham Lincoln, Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Ewart Gladstone, Charles Darwin, Lord Houghton, Alfred Tennyson, Edward Fitzgerald, Professor Blackie, Mary Cowden Clarke and Felix Mendelssohn.

Alike.

A convivial correspondent wrote to an eastern paper complaining of the condition of the village streets, closing with the statement that "the water lies in the ditch for days at a time."

The editor printed the letter, with the following "Ed. Note": "So does our esteemed correspondent."—Omaha World-Herald.

Doctors' Fees.

"They talk about lawyers' dishonest accumulations, but look at doctors." "What's the matter with doctors?" "Are not all of their earnings ill gotten gains?"—Baltimore American.

Cured.

"And has this famous doctor cured your friend of the hallucination that she was sick?" "Oh, completely. She's really sick now."—Fleegende Blatter.

To cultivate good thoughts is to be loyal to one's better self.

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Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. First of all Nations in color. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete map of the United States. Full index to the map of the world. In the Historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officials. Executive Department. All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their salaries. Various Kentucky Boards and Courts with their staff with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators. Kentucky Chief Justices. Speakers of the Kentucky House. Congressional Districts. Railroad Commissioners. Senatorial Districts. Counties of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

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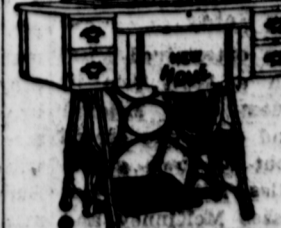
For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

THE SEWING MACHINE OF QUALITY.

NEW HOME

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME. If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.



Quality Considered is the Cheapest in the end to buy. If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase. The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Letters and Notices per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.
Outsides, Resolutions and Card of Thanks per line money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Cum gratia 123
Farmers' Mutual 55

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Henceforth, while this paper continues under its present ownership, it will exercise a degree of independence in politics which it has not heretofore enjoyed. It will support the Republican principle of protection and Republican candidates generally, unless it is known to its owners that they have been disloyal to the people, are unworthy, have obtained their nominations through fraud or by debauching the electorate. We do not wear any one's collar, and we will not support a man simply because he wears a nomination tag, when we know he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting where the interests of the laboring people were at stake. We are to attempt to make the paper, more than ever a county newspaper, devoted to spread without fear or favor. If that less of their political opinions and therefore able to call a spade a spade without fear or favor. It is the kind of paper you like we shall be glad to have your support.

Our views concerning the primary election laws have received a decided shock by the results of the late primary. We had always contended that the people should have the greatest opportunity to rule and that the primary instead of the old boss-ridden convention system was the very thing. It seems the people do not care to rule. They do not vote when given an opportunity to do so. It cost Ohio county about \$1,200 to hold the recent primary. There were cast by 1,000 votes. It cost the county about sixty cents for each voter. Taking each party separately the Democrats cast in the Senatorial race 1,500 votes and for them alone the cost would amount to almost one dollar per voter. The Republicans cast 636 votes at an expense of about two dollars to the county, while the Progressives cast 43 votes which would be for that party about thirty dollars to poll one vote. In view of the lack of interest among the people in the selection of their nominees by this mode, does it pay?

Great Wheat Yield.

Centertown, Ky., Aug. 3.—Editor Republican—We are in about the driest country at the present that I have heard of. Corn a failure, peas a failure, stock water dried up and drinking water scarce and deep in the well. We produced a fairly good crop of wheat in the Centertown and Point sections of country, my friend Nat Lindsey having made an average yield of 40 bushels per acre, which beats the record for this section and Nat is kept busy answering inquiries in regard to good wheat. While we are perfectly willing to give Nat all the credit that is due him in the production of this magnificent crop of wheat, we must not forget the fact that his father Uncle John Lindsey was some farmer and like begets like you know.

Uncle John Lindsey had a national reputation as a tobacco grower and handler. He never cultivated any great amount of land in any one year but always sought the high yield and quality. He left two sons, Warren and Nat. These men are good farmers, conserve the fertility of their land and that is the cause of the extraordinary yield of wheat.

WATT TAYLOR.

Notice Ice Users.

My bills must be paid at the end of each month or I cannot furnish you with ice. This notice will be the last.

HOOVER WILLIAMS.

Lawn Fete.

Miss Lella G'enn entertained Monday evening with a lawn fete in honor of her guests, Miss Mildred Elgin, Sherburn and cake were served at eleven. The out of town guests present were: Miss Mildred Elgin, Hopkinsville; Miss McKelney and Barnes, Beaver Dam; Miss Nancy O'futt, Louisville; Miss Caroline Love, Chester, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Lott, Woodson, O.; Miss Eunice Katherine

Shouse, Lexington; Miss Virginia Smith, Newcastle, Misses May, Owensboro; Messrs. Barnes, Vinson, Plummer and Taylor, Beaver Dam, Shelby, Taylor Mines and Duncan Hamilton, Greenville.

Results of Primary Election.

The State-wide primary last Saturday resulted in some surprises although in most of the races the expected happened. Beckham defeated Stanley by several thousand for the long term Senatorship, carrying eight of the eleven Congressional districts. Camden won the short term nomination in a walk. All the Democratic congressmen were re-nominated by safe majorities and Kinchloe won out over Henson in the second District. Hobson was defeated for re-nomination for Court of Appeals by Judge Hurt. In the Republican primary A. E. Wilson defeated Earnest for the long term to the surprise of most people. Bullitt won the short term, thus placing both the candidates in the city of Louisville. W. S. Ball won the nomination for Congress in this district over Morrison and Proctor by a safe margin.

The following is the vote cast in the 34 precincts in Ohio county last Saturday in the general primary:

U. S. SENATOR—LONG TERM.
R. P. ERNST 495
A. E. Wilson 175
L. F. McLaughlin 16
Ernst's plurality 320
U. S. SENATE—SHORT TERM.
Marshall W. Bullitt 385
S. F. Fitzpatrick 187
Bullitt's majority 198
CONGRESS.

W. S. Ball 349
Dr. Lindsey Morrison 165
Z. T. Proctor 115
Ball's plurality 184
PROGRESSIVE VOTE.

U. S. SENATE—LONG TERM.
Geo. W. Jolly 25
Burton Vance 18
Jolly's majority 7
DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

U. S. SENATE—LONG TERM.
J. C. W. Beckham 774
A. O. Stanley 523
J. B. McCreary 63
Beckham's plurality 251
U. S. SENATE—SHORT TERM.

David H. Smith 683
John N. Camden 287
Bennett H. Young 396
Smith's plurality 396
CONGRESS.

Ben Johnson 1,001
John W. Boyd 281
Johnson's majority 720

Road Engineers Examination.

The Commissioner of Public Roads will hold an examination for applicants for the position of County Road Engineer at the following times and places:

Paducah, August 18.
Henderson, August 19.
Bowling Green, August 18.
Elizabethtown, August 19.
Louisville, August 20.
Covington, August 19.
Frankfort, August 21.
Richmond, August 19.
Somerset, August 18.
Caldwellburg, August 20.
Painitsville, August 21.
London, August 20.
Jackson, August 18.
Campbellsville, August 20.

Letting.

I will on Tuesday the 11th day of August, 1914, at Combs Ferry, at 10:00 a. m. let the contract for approaches at Combs Ferry Bridge to the lowest and best bidder, reserving the right to reject any and all bids and approaches to be as follows:

On the East end or South side of the bridge 56 feet long, with a roadway when finished, 16 feet wide. On the West end or North side 51 feet long with a roadway when finished 16 feet wide.

Successful bidder will be required to execute bond for the faithful performance of his contract. Money to be paid when the work is completed.

T. H. BENTON,

County Road Eng.

Not So Strange After All.
You may think it strange that so trouble Chamberlain's Tablets. You would not however, if you should give them a trial. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Mrs. Rosie Rish Wabash Ind., writes "Nothing did me the least good until I began using Chamberlain's Tablets. It is decidedly the best medicine for stomach trouble I have ever used." For sale by all dealers.

Pettie-Burns.

Miss Carrie Pettie, the accomplished daughter of Rev. A. S. Pettie, and Mr. Tice Burns, of Owensboro, were married at the Baptist parsonage on Clay street yesterday afternoon, the bride's father performing the ceremony. Miss Pettie recently moved here with her father from Owensboro. Mr. Burns is a prominent young business man and was some years ago, in charge of the tobacco warehouse here. They left immediately after the ceremony for a short bridal tour and will make their home in Owensboro.

REBEL ARMY MARCHING ON MEXICO CITY

Carbajal Alarmed And Calls on United States For Information.

Washington Aug. 3.—Provisional President Carbajal to-day asked the American Government informally if it knew the intentions of Gen. Carranza whose forces were said to be marching steadily southward, notwithstanding that with the beginning of peace conferences hostilities should be suspended.

Joe Castellot, personal representative of Carbajal, had a conference with Secretary Bryan, but the latter had no information from Carranza except that the Carbajal delegates had arrived at his headquarters. Mr. Castellot was at a loss to understand the announcement from Saltillo that Carranza had ordered a general advance on Mexico City of 70,000 men. Secretary Bryan, it is understood, telegraphed American Consul Sullivan for information.

The impression prevailed to-night in many quarters that the peace commissions sent by Carbajal had been unsuccessful in their efforts to have Carranza guarantee any amnesty, and that the Constitutional Chief had decided to press on to the Mexican capital.

Administration officials however, thought it unlikely that Carranza would upset all previous plans for a peaceful transfer of the Government at Mexico City, as recognition by the United States will be withheld if the Mexican capital is taken by force.

BOARD PASSENGER SHIP.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 3.—The Constitutionalist authorities to-day boarded the Hamburg-American Line steamer Antoinette, lying alongside the principal wharf at Tampico, as she was about to sail for Havana and Santander, and demanded the surrender of two Mexican passengers, Dr. Villa Nueva and Senor Posos, whom the officials charged with homicide.

The captain of the vessel refused to surrender the men, believing that the charge was merely a pretense for executing them as political offenders. Soldiers thereupon occupied the wharf and pointing artillery and machine guns at the ship threatened to sink her if she attempted to cast off.

The captain of the Antonina appealed to the German vice consul at Tampico, who called for the assistance of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, in command of the American warships off that port. Rear Admiral Mayo reported the incident to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in Mexican waters, who directed Capt. Jackson, in command of the monitor Ozark, which was lying in the river near the Antonina, to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the German vice consul, but to enter a protest if the passengers were taken forcibly from the ship.

Rear Admiral Badger is now awaiting instructions from Washington.

MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL.

Saltillo, Mex., Aug. 3.—If the Carbajal delegates have not authority to agree to terms of unconditional surrender it is possible that they will return to Mexico City without even having seen Gen. Carranza. According to Constitutionalist authorities well informed as to the situation, they have been requested to outline their exact powers. If they are not authorized to meet demand for unconditional surrender on which Gen. Carranza agreed to receive them, it is said they will not be received at all. No time had been set to-day for a conference between the delegates and Gen. Carranza.

For Sale.

One small refrigerator. In good condition. Call or address—
E. M. WOODWARD.

FALLING TIDE FOR WILSON

(Continued from First page.)

munities is doing its best to discourage those agencies and penalizing those who have built them up to the present effective fighting power.

"That there will come a reaction against over-regulation is inevitable, and signs of this are not wanting. Industrial conditions in the United States are not particularly good at the moment, and the public is quick to lay the blame upon those in political power for policies and business have become so interwoven thru the mania for regulation from Washington that any and all of the evils of industrial depression may quite possibly be brought to the door of those who are placing increasingly severe legal restrictions upon business. For the first time in many years imports

are now increasing more rapidly than exports, and as the United States is a debtor nation, paying out each year about \$600,000,000 to foreigners, this is not a favorable sign. The most cheerful feature of the present situation is the fact that the harvests of 1914 promise greater returns than ever before in the history of the country. It is a 'bumper' year."

In discussing the Mexican question, Mr. Wempley predicts what has since been accomplished, the elimination of Victoriano Huerta. Perhaps the President "overestimates the self-governing power of the people of Mexico," yet, as this writer concludes:

"It is easy for political opponents to criticize, but it is a question as to whether any one else could have done any better, or even as well, so far as the interests of the American nation in Mexican affairs is concerned."

The future fate of the Democratic party, which Mr. Wempley thinks the detachment of President Wilson threatens to disrupt and send to defeat, is thus described:

"Should the Republicans sink their differences and unite upon Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for 1916, now seems possible, an attack will be made upon the Democratic party which will be almost unparalleled in its fierceness and for the compactness of the fighting organization. The Democratic party before President Wilson was elected was the critic, and the Republican party was upon the defensive. It had been so long since the Democrats were in power that their sins of commission and omission had faded in public consciousness and the sins of the Republicans were shining marks. It will be very different two years from now for the Democrats have been in power and from the day of their accession they have been laboring under the aggressive leadership of President Wilson. He has given his followers no time to meditate as to the wisdom of his policies, and where hesitation made itself apparent the party whip has been used with great effect. The disposal of patronage by an incoming administration is a tempting bait to induce members of Congress to remain inside the administration circle and this argument has been used with great effectiveness during the past year to secure Congressional assent to the measures proposed by President Wilson."

"The cream of the patronage is now skimmed, however, and personal ambitions within the party are making themselves felt. The passage of any important law generates committees and party dissensions hard to reconcile. This is all the more true when the party, as in the present case, consists largely of one man who has dictated its policies and conducted its business single-handed. President Wilson's cabinet is nothing more than a background for his own personality. The functions of State, War and Navy are directed from a single desk rather than from the cabinet table, and it is American history that the strong man as President, who ruled individually rather than through a group of strong men about him, has generally split his party into factions, and finally gone to defeat thru inability to carry all the load himself. The American political system does not admit for long of a dictator, however thoroughly he may be disguised as a 'tribune of the people.'"

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infection and Insect Bites Dangerous.

Mosquitoes, flies and other insects, which breed quickly in garbage pits, ponds of stagnant water, barns, musty places, etc., are carriers of disease. Every time they bite you, they inject poison into your system from which some dread disease may result. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. It is antiseptic and a few drops will neutralize the infection caused by insect bites or rusty nails. Sloan's Liniment disinfects Cuts, Bruises and Sores. You cannot afford to be without it in your home. Money back if not satisfied. Only 25c. a your Druggist.

ADMIRATION

Follows fast upon feeding pigs, poultry, horses and cattle on some of the many varieties of grains and feed you can get here. Like the feed itself, your porkers so fed are apt to take first prize. The more you use what now is here—hay, oats, corn—the less occasion you will have for condition powders and other curatives for your livestock later.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY



First Prize

Call on The Republican for Fine Job Printing.

Wheat Preparation

Must begin as soon as the ground will do to plow. In fact, with the famous OLIVER RIDING-BREAKING PLOW you can begin at any time.

So the first consideration is to buy one of our OLIVER PLOWS and the rest will be easy. If you haven't had a demonstration of its work call us up and our man will show you in your own field.

The progress of our farmers have made in the production of wheat is certainly very encouraging.

Only a few years ago a yield of 2 or 3 hundred bushels on our farms was a big crop. Now we have many farmers whose record is over one thousand bushels a year—and yet we are not producing as much as we are consuming. Boys, let's feed ourselves next year. Let's go in for more acres and more bushels to the acre; use better plows and plow more acres in a day.

Buy an OLIVER. This great company has progressed in producing plows as you have progressed in your methods of farming. Keep pace with each other and both will come out triumphant in the end.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.
BEAVER DAM, KY.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

SEPT. 14th to 19th, 1914

\$3,000 SADDLE HORSE STAKE

\$1,000 Light Harness Stake
Student's Judging Contest
\$1,000 Roadster Stake
Farmer Boys' Encampment

TROTTERING AND PACING RACES EACH DAY

Fine Exhibits of Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Field
Seed and Grain, Horticulture and Woman's Handiwork

CLEAN MIDWAY AND FREE ATTRACTIONS

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY
"BATTLE OF MEXICO"

Reduced Railroad Rates
For Catalogue and Entry Blank Address

J. L. DENT, Secretary,

705 Paul Jones Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fare \$3.00
DAILY BETWEEN
CLEVELAND & BUFFALO

THE GREAT SHIP "SEASIDE"

Length 500 feet; breadth 98 feet, 6 inches; 513 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1500 passengers. Greater in cost—larger in all proportions—greater in all appointments—than any steamer on inland waters of the world. In service June 1st.

Magnificent Steamers "SEASIDE", "City of Erie" and "City of Buffalo"

Daily—CLEVELAND and BUFFALO—May 1st to Dec. 1st

Leave Cleveland 8:00 P. M. Leave Buffalo 8:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 6:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 6:30 A. M.
(Central Standard Time)

Connections at Buffalo for Niagara Falls and all Eastern and Canadian Points. Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for details via C. & B. T. Lines. Write for the handsome illustrated booklet from THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

"In Full Blast"

Our Semi-Annual Big
KUM DOWN
AND HURRY-UP SALE
Is Progressing Nicely.

Bargains in great profusion which
are being snapped up by eager
buyers. No time to wait
now---hurry! Sale closes

Next Saturday, Aug. 8

It's the biggest event of the season.
Many bargains left---but
hurry, and remember

It Pays To Trade With a House
That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday
Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m.
daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m.
daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Go to Acton Bros. for barrel salt.
Mr. J. A. Duke is very ill at his
home on Main street.

SALVET, the great stock remedy.
See U. S. Carson, Hartford. 28th

American Wire Fence--best on
earth. For sale by U. S. Carson.

U. S. Carson is agent for the famous
American Wire Fencing.

Miss Minnie Renfrow is the guest
of Miss Verna Duke on Union St.

Mr. James Carter, Narrows, was
in to see us while in the city Monday.

Our little write up on the weed question
last week produced immediate results.

New fall gingham and percale on
sale Monday August 10th. at
Carson & Co.

Fight the flies and mosquitoes by
getting your Screen Wire Cloth at
L. King's.

Mr. A. Alford has purchased a new
auto-truck which will make regular
trips between Hartford and Owensboro,
hauling both freight and passengers.

The young men gave a hay ride
Thursday evening for the several
visitors now in town.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, Hartford R.
F. D. No. 7, paid this office a call
while here yesterday.

Misses Margorie and Evelyn Mullen,
Princeton, Ind., are the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Her.

Miss Lurene Collins left Monday
for Elkton where she will visit Mr.
and Mrs. C. E. Rogers.

Mr. Duncan Hamilton, of Green-
ville, is spending a few days with
his cousin, Mr. Douglas Felix.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearl
Tweedell a fine boy. The youngster
bears the name, Musker Edmond.

Misses Ella McKimney and Anna
Barnes of Beaver Dam, were the
guests of Miss Lella Genn this week.

Misses Mary Laura Pendleton and
Beulah Moore are the guests of relatives
and friends in and near Dun-
dee.

Miss Mary Anderson who has been
the guest of relatives and friends
returned to her home in Louisville
Thursday.

Miss Virginia Smith, of Newcastle,
Ky., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Lacey,
of Hopkinsville, are the guests of
Miss Mariah Holbrook.

Prof. W. R. Hedrick, who has been
at the Sanatorium, Battle Creek,
Mich., for seven weeks, has returned
much improved in health.

Mrs. James Felix, Mrs. A. R. Bur-
ton, Hartford R. 1, and Mrs. J. W.
Martin, Washie, Texas were callers
at this office yesterday afternoon.

The stone which is to be used in
the new Methodist church, but which
was lost in transit, has arrived and
the work is going forward rapidly.

Miss Mildred Elgin who has been
the guest of relatives and friends

here for several days, will return to
her home in Hopkinsville today. She
will be accompanied by Mr. Virgil
Elgin and family.

Rev. A. S. Petty and family have
moved from Owensboro to Hartford
and are occupying the Jasper prop-
erty on Clay street. Rev. Petty is
the popular pastor of the Baptist
church. He and his family will be
a splendid addition to the citizen-
ship of our town.

The home of Mr. Karl Anderson
on Clay street was destroyed by
fire last Saturday evening about 8
o'clock. It is not known how the
fire originated but it is supposed
to have started from an oil stove in
the kitchen. When discovered it
had gained great headway and was
beyond control. Only a small portion
of the clothing and household goods
were saved. By heroic effort the
out buildings and Mr. Fred Cooper's
house nearby were saved. The house
was insured for \$1,000 and household
goods for \$200, but this will not
cover the loss by several hundred
dollars.

BASE BALL DOPE

REVENGE ON EQUALITY

The Hartford squad trounced their
old rival Equality, at East End Park
Saturday by the decisive score of 10
to 4. The game was not so one-sided
as the score would indicate and for
several innings the winner was un-
certain. The visitors got busy right
off the reel and ran in three before
the Blue Socks steadied down and un-
til the fifth prospects of a local victory
were not at all flattering. Hart-
ford started its scoring in the second
when big Johnson, the swatting do-
mon, parked the ball for a homer. He
repeated this stunt in the eighth
something that never happened be-
fore in the history of the park. In
the fifth the locals got busy with
their war clubs and amassed a total
of five, enough to clutch the
game. Rickard and Pirtle compos-
ed the battery for Hartford, opposed by
Withrow and Thorpe. Equality's star
hurler was severely handicapped with
a bad finger and showed pluck in go-
ing into the game. After the first
inning Rickard pitched air tight ball
and also kicked in with a timely
bunt or two. A good week day
crowd was out.

LINE UP.

Equality.	Hartford.
Red, 2d.	Plummer, r. f.
Thorpe, c.	Cundiff, 1st.
Brown, 1st.	Elgin, 1st.
Harper, 3d.	Barnett, c. f.
Gregory, s. s.	Johnson, 3d.
Adlington, c. f.	Dillon, s. s.
Rowe, r. f.	Welsch, 2d.
Ferguson, r. f.	Pirtle, c.
Withrow, p.	Taylor, l. f.
	Rickard, p.

BOX SCORE.

Equality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Equality	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	9		
Hartford	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	3	x	10	10	2

HABIT SNOWED UNDER

Habit came over Saturday and a
nine act comedy was staged at East
End Park. The visitors were sadly
off their feet and the old time pep
was not there. Many fans went over
expecting to see a fast and snappy
game but they saw the local's walk
away with a 19 to 1 victory. Wester-
field was on the mound for the vis-
itors and was ineffective from the
start. Three different pitchers were
sent in in a vain attempt to stop
the terrible onslaught of the local
sluggers. The Davies county boys
however, are capable of putting up
a better brand of ball than that of
Saturday. Their team was somewhat
weakened by the absence of some of
their best men.

Equality will return Saturday in
a hope of revenge. The game will be
called about 3:00 and a good crowd
is sure to be on hand.

Cundiff was hit on the arm in the
fourth frame Saturday and was forced
to retire. Elgin took his place and
did well.

One of the classic plays pulled
off on the local diamond recently
came when Elgin scooped up a roller
between first and second with his
bare hand and forced a runner at
second for the third out.

The second team went to Sulphur
Springs Sunday and was defeated 7
to 1.

The third team was defeated at
McHenry Monday afternoon 11 to 10.

Constipation Causes Sick- ness.

Don't permit yourself to become
constipated, as your system immed-
iately begins to absorb poison from
a backed-up waste matter. Use
Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep
well. There is no better safeguard
against illness. Just take one dose to-
night, 25c. at your Druggist.

U. S. ARMY MEN

WATCH GREAT STRUGGLE

Lightening-like Strokes Fail to
Fall to Surprise of Mil-
itary Men.

Washington, Aug. 3.—With a hasty
drawn map, a theater of the prob-
able war in Europe before them,
army strategists here today were eas-
ily scanning the news reports of the
starting events that were momen-
tarily taking place in Germany, Russia
and France.

There was a complete lack of of-
ficial information, for the American
military attaches at the various Eu-
ropean embassies and the legations
are still out of touch with the War
Department.

Some surprise is expressed by the
experts at the comparatively slow
beginning of the German campaign.
The American War College, patterned
largely upon the great German
war machine known as the General
Staff, had understood that so per-
fectly had every detail of an offensive
campaign against both France and
Russia been worked out by the Ger-
man Kriegspiel players that the first
blows would fall like lightning
strokes out of a clear sky, and that
within twenty-four hours after the
declaration of war, or indeed after
order to mobilization, the first Ger-
man battalions would be many miles
advanced across both eastern and
western boundaries into the enemy's
territory.

It was believed that the only man-
ner in which the execution of these
carefully laid plans could be defeated
would be by the interposition to the
advance of living walls of French and
Russian legions, yet there has been
no report of battles on any large
scale.

Consequently the belief is expressed
among military men here that in-
visible wires are holding back the
dogs of war, and that the full
strength of the military forces on all
sides is being withheld while the
statesmen and diplomats in the
European capitals are playing the last
cards in the desperate game of dip-
lomacy in the hope now, not of
averting general war, but of secur-
ing individually such advantages as
may be obtained thru delayed ac-
tion.

After looking over all available data
of today's operations, the strate-
gists were unanimously of the opinion
that the plans of campaign had not
so far unfolded as to admit of a
guess as to the real purposes of the
great military leaders. What has been
done by the German army in the
East in the invasion of Belgium is
regarded as purely precautionary and
calculated rather to prevent a possible
quick dash by the French legions im-
to the fatherland than with the pur-
pose of beginning a deliberate and
progressive campaign toward Paris.

The clashes reported to have taken
place on the border of Lorraine, are
looked upon as insignificant and as
mere feints to develop the French
strength in that quarter. Military
maps brought about up-to-
date, disclose an astonishingly large
German military force in that neigh-
borhood. There appear to be no less
than three army divisions within
striking distance of the French fron-
tier on a line less than a 100 miles
in length.

If a general campaign had been in-
itiated, there was sufficient German
force, in the opinion of the experts
here to have broken thru the French
lines at any point where there were
no great fortresses such as Nancy and
Strausburg.

Of course, according to these same
calculations, this German advance
might be only temporary, as it is
known that the French army is gath-
ered in great strength in the two
fortified towns named and as it would
be only a question of time before
they would fall upon the German
flanks in the effort to cut the lines
of communication, isolate and de-
stroy or capture the invading army
before it could bring up its reserves.

So far as can be discerned here,
the German campaigns in the east are
on a different basis and at this
stage at least are rather defensive
than offensive in character.
Reports have come from Berlin that
German troops actually have crossed
the Russian frontier, south of Dan-
zic. But this movement is believed to
be calculated simply to harass the
Russians and to retard the organi-
zation of the great army of the Czar
which finally must be reckoned with.

Formal Dance.

One of the greatest social suc-
cesses of the summer season was the
dance given by Misses Mariah Hol-
brook and Mary Elizabeth Felix at
Dr. Bean's pink Wednesday night in
honor of their guests. The hall was
beautifully decorated with sun flow-
ers and presented quite a gala ap-
pearance to the many guests. Many
out of town visitors were present
to take part in the merriment, be-

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WE KNOW THAT THE WAY TO DO THIS
QUICKLY IS TO PUT THE PRICE AWAY DOWN
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ARE DOWN. THAT THEY ARE AWAY DOWN.

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MANY OF OUR REMNANTS YOU CAN USE. COME
IN.

CARSON & CO.
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Hartford, Kentucky.

sides the guests of honor.

Punch was served thruout the
evening and splendid music was ren-
dered by Mr. Murray Daniel.

The guests of honor were Misses
Virginia Smith, Mary Elizabeth
Lacey, Elizabeth Lott, Caroline Long,
Eunice Katherine Shouse, Nancy Of-
futt and Mr. Duncan Hamilton, Mrs.
Holbrook and Mrs. Felix acted as
schaperones.

Pay Your Taxes.

The school tax for Hartford white
graded school district No. 1 is now
due and the penalty will soon go on.
Be ready when I call on you.
J. P. STEVENS,
Collector.

A. S. of E Notice.

The Hartford Local Union A. S.
of E., No. 604, will meet at the Ben-
nett schoolhouse next Saturday, Au-
gust 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m. There

will be some very important busi-
ness to be considered at this meet-
ing.

Any farmer interested in co-oper-
ation is respectfully invited to be
present and take part in this meet-
ing.
T. H. BALMAIN,
President.

Summer Constipation Dan- gerous.

Constipation in Summer-time is
more dangerous than in the fall, win-
ter or spring. The food you eat is of-
ten contaminated and is more likely
to ferment in your stomach. Then you
are apt to drink much cold water dur-
ing the hot weather, thus injuring
your stomach. Colds, Fever, Typhoid
Poisoning and other ills are natural
results. Po-Do-Lax will keep you well,
as it increases the Bile, the natural
laxative which aids the bowels of the
congested poisonous waste. Pleasant
and effective. Take dose to-night.
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Save \$150.00 or More

We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

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You pay in cash down, but after 30 days of trial, you can begin payment on the lowest, easiest terms ever suggested by a piano manufacturer. These terms are arranged to suit your convenience, and it is possible for you to buy a piano for your home, without missing the money.

25 Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has been the basis of our 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

2nd-Hand Bargains

We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber	\$110.00
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Starck	195.00

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Starck Player-Pianos are the best and most beautiful of any make on the market. You will be delighted with the many exclusive features of these wonderful instruments, and will be pleased with the very low prices at which they can be secured.

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PIECES OF SILVER.

They Supplanted Cacao Beans as the First American Currency.

Before Mexico was invaded by the Spaniards coins were unknown there, the natives using in place of money the smallest cacao beans, reserving those of larger size and better quality for the manufacture of a liquor to which they were added.

About fourteen years after the conquest--that is to say, about 1535--Castilian coins began to make their appearance in Mexico. As they arrived only in very small quantities, they were insufficient for the needs of trade. It was then that the viceroy ordered the manufacture in the City of Mexico of small pieces of silver of a certain weight.

These pieces were not stamped with any coinage mark, and their value was determined entirely by their weight. From them was derived the name "peso."

These pieces of silver remained in circulation a number of years, and pieces of gold and of copper were also added in time. Soon, however, it was found that this sort of circulating medium made fraud easy, and the Spanish government established three mints, granting them a perpetual existence for America.

The coinage of money in the City of Mexico was actually begun during the reign of Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, who established a mint in buildings belonging to the Marquis del Valle. Here it remained only a short period, being transferred first to the council building and later to the viceregal palace.

During all this time the coinage was of a considerable amount and the facilities for the establishment were not sufficient to meet the demands made upon it for coins, for which reason frequent demands for minting apparatus are found in the records. In the year 1778 the mint was established in the Apartado building and has continued since then in the street of that name. From the declaration of independence until the year 1847 the mint was rented out to contractors.--New York Sun.

BATTLES IN POETRY.

In Tuscany Even the Peasants Indulge In This Pastime.

Visit the home of a peasant in Tuscany on some winter's evening and you will be surprised and charmed, writes Mr. Richard Bagot in "The Italians of Today." Gathered round the kitchen fire after the day's work is done, these peasants, fresh from their rough labor in the fields and vineyards, vie with each other in reciting poetry and telling stories. Generally both are extemporaneous, and often they have a good deal of poetic grace and imagination.

The gift of reciting improvised poetry is not, however, confined to the peasants in Tuscany. I know of an instance that occurred in my own neighborhood not so very long ago that certainly could not have occurred anywhere but in Tuscany. A local doctor was driving to catch a train at a station a few miles from me, and on his way he was accosted by a colleague who happened to be looking over his garden wall. The colleague shouted out a line of improvised verse to him, upon which the other instantly pulled up his horse and capped the line with another.

Doctor No. 2 responded, and for three hours the poetic contest was continued without cessation. In the meantime the whole of the village had turned out to listen and to make wagers on which would be the first to lack an inspiration. It was only as dusk came on that doctor No. 1 remembered that he was on his way to catch a train!

Whether a patient was expecting him I know not, but I feel convinced that such a detail would not have been allowed to interfere with this war of verses.

It is interesting to see that even the illiterate peasants detect at once the slightest departure from the form in which the original lines are set and consider the offender to have lost the match.

The Oyster.

The oyster is a very ancient institution and a most honorable one. From time immemorial poets have sung of him and orators have dwelt upon his charms. Juvenal, the most illustrious of all satirists, enlivened the literary charms of the reigns of Trojan and Hadrian with his comments on the oyster, and the comments were not satirical either, but warmly commendatory. The oyster, the true cosmopolitan, is found pretty nearly everywhere and was the delight of the world for ages upon ages before the man from Genoa found the shores of America.--New York American.

Where the Poets Worked.

The sixth grade of a certain school in a foreign settlement in one of our cities was learning the use of possessives.

The book required the pupils to correct and expand into a complete sentence the following expression: "Milton and Shakespeare's works." Joseph Nikodym handed in this sentence: "Milton and Shakespeare work in a coal mine."

Living With Them.

"I hope you know enough to keep your wife's relatives at a distance." "Hum! My wife's maiden aunt is going to live with us." "Good gracious, send her away!" "I can't. She's going to live with us in her house."--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Buying Books.

To buy books only because they were published by an eminent printer is much as if a man should buy clothing that did not fit him only because made by some famous tailor.--Pope.

THE FIRST TEACUPS.

They Had No Handles, and Sauces Were Used as Covers.

In the middle of the seventeenth century tea was introduced into England, and with it came the Chinese or "china" teacup. Strangely enough, the men who imported it from the orient did not themselves understand the method of its use.

The Chinese put a pinch of tea into a large cup without a handle, filled it with boiling water and then inverted a saucer over the receptacle, within whose rim it closely fitted. The object was partly to retain the heat, but chiefly to prevent the escape of the fragrance of the herb, which the Chinese found most delicious. The infusion was permitted to stand for five minutes, when it was decanted into a second cup without a saucer and daintily sipped.

John Bull, however, emphatically declined to take his tea in Chinese fashion. He liked the appearance of the ornamental ware upon his table, but he insisted on placing the cup in the saucer, like a miniature flowerpot, and used it exclusively to drink from, preparing the beverage in a common instead of an individual receptacle.

In course of time England began the manufacture of cups and saucers, and pictures which have been preserved from the days of the Stuarts show big, flaring cups, four inches across the top, with saucers less than three inches in diameter. By degrees one dwindled and the other expanded, until in the middle of the nineteenth century the opposite extreme was reached, and fashionable tea services had cups only an inch and a half in diameter, accompanied by five inch saucers.

The handle of the teacup came from Mediterranean lands. Originally it was made of thick and strong earthenware and applied to heavy jars and lamps. Its decorative possibilities popularized it with Greek and Roman potters, who extended its use to small amphorae and flagons; but, as the word "amphora" indicates, the handle was double. Single handles crept into use by slow degrees and were probably applied to drinking cups about the time that coffee came into vogue in southern Europe, the beverage being taken almost at the boiling point, so that some device for lifting the cup without burning the fingers was found desirable.--London Tatler.

A BRIDE FROM THE TOMB.

Odd Romance of Benedetto Marcello, the Venetian Composer.

Benedetto Marcello, one of the most famous Venetian composers, fell in love with a beautiful girl named Leonora Manfrotti, who married Paolo Seranzo, a Venetian noble. She died a short time after her marriage, a victim to the harsh and jealous treatment of her husband.

Her body was laid out in state in one of the churches, and her lover actually succeeded in stealing the corpse and conveying it to a ruined crypt in one of the islands, and here he sat day and night by his lost love, singing and playing to her, as though by the force of his art he could recall her to life.

Leonora had a twin sister, Eliade, who was so like her that her closest friends could scarcely distinguish them. One day Eliade heard a singer in a gondola singing so exquisitely that she traced the gondola to the deserted island, and there she learned later the fate of her sister's corpse and the identity of Marcello. Aided by a servant, Eliade substituted herself for her sister's body, and when Marcello returned and called Leonora to awake he did not ask in vain, for apparently she rose alive from the coffin. Marcello when he found out the delusion was quite satisfied and married Eliade, but his happiness was short lived, as he died a few years afterward.--London Telegraph.

Damp Room Test.

To ascertain whether a room is damp or not place a weighed quantity of fresh lime in an open vessel in the room and leave it there for twenty-four hours, carefully closing the windows and doors. At the end of the twenty-four hours reweigh the lime, and if the increase exceeds 1 per cent of the original weight it is not safe to live in the room.

Silver Fox Fur.

The black silver fox fur is most valuable when there is no silver in it--when it is a pure rich black throughout. A dressed skin of this sort averages 30 by 10 inches and will easily bring \$3,500. A good silvery skin, clear and pure in color, with bluish underwool, is worth about \$2,000.

Cheap Carpet Cleaner.

"What can I use to clean carpets?" asked a correspondent who signed herself, rather lachrymally, "Young Bride." "Have you tried your young husband?" replied the answers editor, who lost his position just a few hours after the reply appeared.--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Getting It Right.

"He's broke, and the girl he was engaged to has dropped him." "She dropped and broke him, eh?" "No. She broke and dropped him."--Houston Post.

Just a Hint.

Mr. Staylate--Is that clock right? Miss De Pink (wearily)--I think it must need cleaning. It's been two or three hours going that last hour.--New York Journal.

Fortitude is a great help in distress. --Plautus.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.--In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

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During these dates we propose to give our friends and customers an opportunity to secure from our well outlined stock of General Merchandise, their many wants, at prices that are alarmingly low. Below we go into details as to prices, so that you may know exactly what to expect and what prices are to be had before you leave home. We are determined to make this our most successful Sale and to this end are going to give our entire profit and in many cases more. We are thoroughly convinced that the prices quoted below will bring you to our store during the very first day of Sale, at which time you can, of course, be better suited. In fact, you would do yourself justice to visit us many times before Sale ends.

CLOTHING. The backward season and scarcity of money has left our Clothing Department practically unbroken and we give you a great opportunity to get good clothing at a great sacrifice to us and a remarkable saving to you. Don't miss the opportunity. \$21.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$13.75 \$20.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$12.50 \$19.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$11.50 \$18.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$11.00 \$16.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$10.25 \$16.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$10.00 \$15.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 9.25 \$14.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$8.25 \$13.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.75 \$12.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.50 \$14.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 8.25 \$11.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.25 \$ 9.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.75 \$ 8.50 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.50 \$ 8.00 Young Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.00 \$12.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.25 \$11.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 7.00 \$10.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 6.75 \$ 9.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price.....\$ 5.75 BOY'S SUITS. \$8.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$5.75 \$7.50 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$5.00 \$7.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$4.75 \$6.50 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$4.25 \$6.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$4.00 \$5.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$3.50 \$4.50 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$3.25 \$4.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$3.75 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$2.75 \$3.50 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$2.50 \$3.25 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$2.25 \$2.50 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$1.75 \$2.00 Boy's Suit, Sale Price.....\$1.50 MEN'S ODD PANTS. \$7.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$4.75 \$6.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$4.00 \$5.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$3.75 \$5.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$3.25 \$4.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$3.25 \$4.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$3.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$2.40 \$3.25 Pants, Sale Price.....\$2.25 \$3.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$2.00 \$2.75 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.00 \$2.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.70 \$2.25 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.50 \$1.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.15 MEN'S CORDUROY PANTS. \$3.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$2.50 \$3.25 Pants, Sale Price.....\$2.25 \$2.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.50 \$1.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.20 \$1.40 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.00 BOY'S KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. \$2.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.75 \$2.25 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.60 \$2.00 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.50 \$1.50 Pants, Sale Price.....\$1.00 \$1.00 Pants, Sale Price......75 .75 Pants, Sale Price......50 .50 Pants, Sale Price......40 .25 Pants, Sale Price......20		SHIRTS AND SUSPENDERS. 50c Shirts, Sale Price.....40c \$1.00 Shirts, Sale Price.....80c 50c Suspenders, Sale Price.....35c 35c Suspenders, Sale Price.....21c 25c Suspenders, Sale Price.....19c 20c Suspenders, Sale Price.....15c 15c Suspenders, Sale Price.....11c 10c Suspenders, Sale Price.....7c MEN'S HATS AND CAPS. \$1.00 Hats, Sale Price......75 \$1.50 Hats, Sale Price.....\$1.00 \$2.50 Hats, Sale Price.....\$1.50 \$3.00 Hats, Sale Price.....\$2.00 .25 Caps, Sale Price......19 .50 Caps, Sale Price......35 .75 Caps, Sale Price......50 \$1.00 Caps, Sale Price......75 TIES. Men's 15c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....9c Men's 25c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....15c Men's 35c Wash Ties, Sale Price.....21c Men's 25c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....19c Men's 35c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....25c Men's 50c Silk Ties, Sale Price.....35c Men's \$1.00 Silk Ties, Sale Price.....60c NOTIONS, &C. \$3.00 Ladies' Hand Bag.....\$2.00 \$1.00 Ladies' Hand Bag......65c 75c Ladies' Hand Bag......45c 25c Ladies' Hand Bag......19c \$1.00 Beads......75c 50c Beads......35c 35c Beads......20c 50c Fans......39c 25c Fans......19c 15c Hair Pins......10c 15c Barrettes......10c 20c Back Combs......10c 25c Back Combs......15c \$1.00 Long Black Silk Gloves......75c 50c Short Black Silk Gloves......35c 25c Leather Gloves......19c 50c Leather Gloves......39c \$1.00 Leather Gloves......80c 75c Lace Collars......48c 25c Lace Collars......19c 7-Jewel Elgin Watches, Nickel Case.....\$1.00 15-Jewel Elgin Watches, 20-year Gold Case.....\$12.00 15-Jewel Elgin Watches, 20-year Gold Case, Open Face.....\$9.75 7-Jewel Watch, Gold Case.....\$6.00 50c Cuff Buttons......35c \$1.25 Cuff Buttons......75c \$1.00 Cuff Buttons......60c 25c Tie Clips......19c 15c Tie Clips......10c 25c Tie Pins......19c 25c Beauty Pins......19c 25c Brooches......20c \$1.00 Corsets......80c 50c Corsets......40c 25c Palm Olive Soap......15c SEWING MACHINES. During the sale we will sell the White Rotary Sewing Machine at the remarkably low price of \$21.50. Other good guaranteed machines at \$13.00. Don't fail to buy a sewing machine at the above prices.		WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, WASH DRESS GOODS, LINENS, ETC. \$1.50 Brocade Silk, Blue and Black.....\$1.10 \$1.00 Black Satin.....80c \$1.00 Silk Crepe.....80c \$1.00 Black Silk.....80c 50c Ratine.....35c 30c Ratine.....20c 50c Woollen Dress Goods.....35c \$1.00 Woollen Dress Goods.....75c 30c Poplin, in all colors.....20c 25c Cotton Corduroy.....19c 35c Jap Silk.....20c 25c Suiting.....19c 20c Suiting.....12½c 16 2-3c Suiting.....10c 25c Brown Linen.....18c 20c Brown Linen.....15c 12½c Brown Linen.....9c 50c White Linen.....35c 25c White Linen.....19c 50c White Wash Silk.....40c 10c India Linen.....7½c 15c India Linen.....11c 25c India Linen.....19c 25c Flaxon.....19c 25c Cobweb Voile.....19c 20c Voile.....12½c 30c Silk Gingham.....20c 30c White Crepe.....20c 15c White Pongee.....10c 25c Kimona Goods.....19c 20c Kimona Goods.....15c 15c Creton.....11c 15c Indian Head.....11c \$1.00 Linen Sheeting.....75c 30c Bleach Sheeting.....25c 27½c Unbleached Sheeting.....22½c 20c Bed Tick.....15c \$1.25 Table Linen.....90c 60c Table Linen.....45c 35c Table Linen.....25c 6c Toweling.....4c 8c Toweling.....6c 10c Toweling.....7½c 25c Toweling.....19c 6c Gingham.....4c 8c Gingham.....6c 10c Gingham.....7½c 12½c Gingham.....10c 10c Cheviots.....7½c EMBROIDERY. \$1.00 Embroidered Ratine, 40-inch.....65c \$1.00 Embroidered Crepe, 40-inch.....75c 75c Embroidered Voile.....48c 75c Embroidery, 42-inch.....48c 50c Embroidery, 28-inch.....30c 60c Embroidery, 42-inch.....35c 30c Embroidery, 18-inch.....20c 15c Embroidery.....10c 10c Embroidery.....7c 7½c Embroidery.....5c 5c Embroidery.....3c LADIES' READY-MADE SKIRTS. \$11.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$5.75 \$ 9.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$4.75 \$ 8.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$4.25 \$ 6.00 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$ 5.50 Skirts, Sale Price.....\$2.75		MILLINERY. Anything you may need from this department in the way of headwear will be sold to you at exactly half price. Don't forget this department when you visit us. CALICOES, &C. Calico.....5c Hoosier Domestic.....5½c Hope Beach.....8c READY-MADE WAISTS. \$5.00 Shirt Waists.....\$3.00 \$4.00 Shirt Waists.....\$2.50 \$1.75 Shirt Waists.....\$1.25 \$1.25 Shirt Waists.....90c 50c Shirt Waists.....38c UNDERSKIRTS. \$5.50 Black Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$3.00 \$2.25 Colored Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$1.39 \$1.50 Colored Silk Underskirt, Sale Price.....\$1.15 \$1.50 Black Underskirt, Sale Price.....98c \$1.00 Muslin Underskirt, Sale Price.....60c LACES, TRIMMINGS, &C. \$1.50 All-over Lace.....\$1.10 \$1.40 All-over Lace.....\$1.00 \$1.25 All-over Lace.....85c 50c All-over Lace.....35c \$1.00 White and Champagne Ned.....65c 40c Lace Inserting.....25c 30c Lace Inserting.....19c 20c Lace Inserting.....15c 15c Lace Inserting.....9c 35c Lace.....25c 30c Lace.....20c 20c Lace.....12½c 30c Shadow Lace.....20c 10c Lace Inserting.....7c TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS. \$7.00 Trunks, Sale Price.....\$5.00 \$5.00 Trunks, Sale Price.....\$3.50 \$5.00 Leather Traveling Bags, Sale Price.....\$3.50 \$3.00 Leather Traveling Bags, Sale Price.....\$2.00 \$3.00 Suit Case, Sale Price.....\$2.00 \$1.25 Suit Case, Sale Price.....90c CARPETING AND MATTING. 25c and 30c Matting.....19c 90c Wool Carpet.....65c 50c Matting Rugs.....35c PICTURE FRAMES. Regular \$2.50 Picture Frames will be sold at 75c each. These frames are the size for enlarged pictures. GROCERIES. 12 bars Calumet Soap.....25c 8 bars Fine Toilet Soap.....25c 7 bars Clean Easy.....25c 4 10c Twists J. B. Tobacco.....25c 8 large boxes Matches.....25c 2 packages Arbuckles Coffee.....45c 20c Loose Coffee.....15c 30c Loose Coffee.....25c 20-lbs. Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00 1 24-lb. Sack Best Patent Flour.....60c 1 barrel Best Patent Flour.....\$4.75 1 \$1.00 can Best Buggy Paint.....75c 50-lb. can Swift's Premium Lard.....\$6.75	
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We are expecting to serve our friends and customers better at this Sale than any we have ever had, having bought new goods in almost every department which you will have the benefit of during the dates above mentioned. Come early and arrange to do all your buying from every department, as this is a genuine sacrifice, such as no other merchant gives you. We show our appreciation of your business twice each year by giving you better prices, and "our better prices" cause many people to wait, knowing our custom and knowing the real saving at our Sale over other Sales.

Don't overlook our Rogers Silverware deal which goes during this Sale. A chance to get table silverware for a very little money. We will expect you. Come. We will do our best to have you "save the difference," and feel that you have been financially benefited. Don't forget the dates and come early and often.

S. J. TICHENOR, - McHenry, Ky.